THE

Caledonian Mercury.

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KILKERRAN, 4th October 1780.

SIR ADAM FERGUSSON begs leave to acquaint the FREEHOLDERS of the County of AYR, that the Election of a Member of Parliament for the County is to be on Monday the 16th of this month; when he hopes his Friends will do him the honour to attend; not only those who are already on the roll, or who are to claim to be admitted on the day of election, but those also who were rejected at the last Head Court, as they have a right to vote under protest, and their votes so given are essential in ascertaining the real merits of the election.

From the London Papers, Oct. 3.

LONDON.

This morning a messenger arrived from Falmouth, with some dispatches from the British Minister at Lisbon, which were sent to the King at Windsor.

The report of the Lord Chancellor coming to town from Bath is not true; his Lordship will not come to town till the latter end of this month.

On Wednesday next three mails will be made up at the General Post Office, viz. one for the West Indies, one for New York, and one for Charlestown, South Carolina.

The Irish have again begun a non-importation scheme, which cannot be reconciled either with gratitude or consistency. The great concessions made in their favour by the British Parliament, did not merit an ungrateful return; and with what consistency can they now call those concessions unproductive and illusive, for which, but a few months ago, they were dissolved in ecstasies of joy, and gave rise to illuminations, and every mark of general satisfaction.

The people of Ireland, who seem so very anxious to exclude the wear or use of any English productions, would be plunged into the greatest distress, if the English were to retaliate, and resolve to import nothing from Ireland. A non-importation of linen would, in six months, totally ruin the counties of Down, Derry, Armagh, and Antrim, and through them hurt the other parts of Ireland; and our witholding of bark and Fuller's earth from them, would destroy their tanneries and woollen manufactures.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the report so industriously propagated on Saturday, that Mr Fox had been killed in a duel, is totally without foundation. An express arrived at his house about one o'clock yesterday, with an account of his being in perfect health at Newmarket.

On Wednesday the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will attend at the levee, at St James's, to learn his Majesty's pleasure, when he will be pleased to receive the Lord Mayor, &c. to congratulate him on the safe delivery of the Queen, and on the birth of a Prince.

Draughts from the three regiments of Foot Guards, and other corps, in all 3000 men, are to go under convoy of the above mentioned fleet.

It is certain, that near a third of the French troops at Rhode Island, are in so sickly a state as to be unfit for service, and that a second division, which was to have followed, have put back, and returned to France.

It is the constant practice of the republican faction, to augur ill. If no advices are received from abroad, they take a wide range, and give whole fleets and armies to the enemy. Good news is to be explained away, and bad news to be worked up to a state of absolute despair. And unless the official dispatches are given instantly to the public, they are certainly detained to undergo a garbling and dismemberment.

At a time when the nation labours with so many difficulties, every accumulation of unnecessary expence deserves censure. The appointment of eleven new Admirals, when we had on the list more before than employment could be found for, is of this sort; but 'tis now, as heretofore, that the public interest is made to give way to private connection and emolument.

The present intended naval promotion does not consist of Admirals only; 24 names will be added to the list of Post Captains, upwards of 30 to the Masters and Commanders, and about 40 to the list of Lieutenants.

Lord Chatham, who sailed with the outward-bound fleet which were taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, was complimented with a parole of honour, has been at his mother's house at Burton Pynsent some days, and is speedily expected in town.

The Quebec merchants value the Quebec ships, which the Americans had taken in the mouth of the river St Lawrence, at upwards of 400,000 l.

Captain Hood, lately appointed a flag-officer, is appointed to a command on the American station, in consequence of which, Rear-admiral Hood will go with four ships of the line immediately to New York. Vice Admiral Arbuthnot will return home so soon as Admiral Hood arrives there.

If in a multitude of counsellors there is safety, surely a multitude of commanders will produce conquest. We had already *fifty-one* Admirals, when *eleven* more were appointed last Wednesday, so that we have now *sixty-two*, and can spare some in every quarter of the globe.

By the late promotion of flag-officers, there are four vacancies for Captains of capital ships, viz. the Rippon of 60 guns, now in the East Indies, commanded by Captain Marlow; the Queen of 90 guns, by Captain Innes; the Resolution of 74 guns, by Sir Chaloner Ogle; and the Russel of 74, by Captain Drake: And two vacancies of Commissioners of the Navy, the one in the room of Sir Samuel Hood, Commissioner of Portsmouth; the other, of Richard Hughes, Commissioner at Hallifax. The Captains Langdon, Moore, and Kempenfelt had no ships.

Captain Kempenfelt was lately Captain of the Victory, and one of the Court Martial on the trial of Admiral Palliser.

Sir Chaloner Ogle was also a member of the said Court.

In this promotion, Captain John Knight, and Captain David Edwards, are passed by unnoticed; as is also Capt. Maplesden, as being Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Captain Alexander Hood, a Commissioner and Treasurer of the said hospital; and Captain Thomas Lynn, a Captain there.

The French now find, that the mode of classing their seamen will not answer the great demands for men that their great naval exertion occasions. Hence they have adopted the English mode of pressing, which, we are assured, is carried on with that degree of rigour, that above 7000 men were taken from their newly arrived merchant ships. This they were the more easily enabled to do, as the men were not apprehensive of that measure, and therefore were not shy, or sought to shelter themselves. This may indeed answer a temporary purpose, but in the end must be fatal to their commerce, which is now almost at a stand.

There are at this time a number of Swedish, Danish, and Russian gentlemen, serving as volunteers on board our ships of war. This is the more extraordinary, as there are a sufficient number of ships of each nation now in commission for them to serve on board, and learn seamanship. But when they come to British ships, it seems rather as if they came to spy than to learn; or, at least, to learn our mode of working and fighting our ships, that they may be able to acquaint their own sovereigns to our disadvantage.

The last letters from Elsinore mention, that a Dantzick ship was arrived from Amsterdam, laden with 39 masts, 57 yards, 52,800 iron balls, and 5000 bars of iron. This is the first time that such a lading hath arrived from Holland to Denmark. The goods are destined for the East Indies; and the freight from Amsterdam to Copenhagen amounts to 3500 florins.

We hear from Rome, that a fire lately broke out in the Cabinet of the Cardinal Secretary of State, whose apartments are in the palace of the Vatican. All his china, table-linen, plate, &c. are greatly damaged. Had it not been for the activity of one of the Swiss guards, the whole palace would have been destroyed. This accident is attributed to the carelessness of a footman."

The loss of the Quebec fleet will very soon be shewn by its inferior effects in the mercantile world at home, and will, in all probability, ensure the fall of Canada in the winter, for it is now ten months since we have heard a single word from that province, excepting a few circumstances by the way of Hallifax, of a very unfavourable nature. The distress of the garrison was so imminent some months ago, that one vessel laden with flour, which arrived on the merchants account in the river St Laurence, was seized for the use of the garrison, and their want of provisions, and almost every necessary article, was to the last degree urgent.

About two months ago, we heard from every ministerial quarter of the metropolis, that all the Carolinas was returning to the King's peace, and that with such rapidity as must necessarily give a powerful lesson and example of loyalty to the other provinces. Every writer in the pay of Government indulged himself with luxurious rapture on this point; and when we presumed to hint a doubt of its veracity, or at least to suspend our belief till we had official information of the fact, we were treated with the most scurrilous abuse. What now is the issue of this report? Instead of coming in, they are going out from the King's peace. Instead of a Gazette extraordinary, telling us of the numbers that had come to his Majesty's standard, and taken the oaths of fealty and allegiance, we have a proclamation wherein it is told us, "That the inhabitants of the province intended to remove out of the limits of his Majesty's governments." Will not this imposition, added to the many previous delusions detected and exposed, open the eyes of the few Englishmen who are yet the adherents of Administration? what further testimony would they desire to have of their importance and fraud? The principal of their system; and if they can conceal their want of wisdom and activity by cunning, it is all that they desire. Give them your money, and they wish not for success. They are careless about fame, unless it is the fame which the destroyer of the famous Persepolis acquired, by demolishing in one day what had taken near a century to build. *Ibid.*

The late accounts brought from the West-Indies, are of the most unfavourable nature; as St Lucia, so far from having an army for offensive operations, there are scarcely any troops left of the finest army that ever this country had, twelve months ago; the expression of every person who is come from thence, and in every letter is, we have a General without any army. *Ibid.*

Lord Cornwallis being encamped in July last near Camden, in South Carolina, ordered Rawdon, with a considerable body of regulars, and three new formed regiments of *loyalists*, to march and endeavour to cut off some of General Gates's advanced corps, who were posted on the frontiers of North Carolina: Lord Rawdon having drawn near them, being ready to make his attack, his *new friends* one and all suddenly seized their officers, and delivered them to General Gates, whose troops immediately joined in attacking Lord Rawdon, and defeated him with great slaughter.—Lord Cornwallis has been since obliged to retire to Charles-Town. *Ibid.*

Sir Henry Clinton has wrote to ministry in a very desponding stile; in consequence of his disagreement with Admiral Arbuthhot, has also informed them, if they mean to keep their army at New-York, one or the other must be recalled. *Ibid.*

The treasury of Bengal, which a few years ago was looked upon as the great standing bank of the East-India Company's possessions abroad, is dwindled from the sum of a million and a half to mere nothing; nay, some private letters lately received from that quarter doubt whether government and council there will not be under the necessity of soon drawing upon the direction for contingent sums. *Ibid.*

A fleet of victuallers sailed for New York, under convoy of the Charon, four or five weeks ago, which, if it fortunately escapes, may possibly save the army, the town, and its dependencies from falling by famine, as they were, when the Virginia sailed, at very short allowance for six weeks. *Ibid.*

A correspondent who is perfectly master of the subject, assures us, that all the conjectures and reports about the affairs at Lisbon, and the cause of Commodore Johnstone's return, amount to no more than this: The court of Lisbon, at the request of the French and Spanish Ambassadors, have probably laid an embargo on the two vessels which the Commodore had officered, and resolved to arm and make part of his squadron; but the Commodore, so far from leaving Lisbon precipitately, has not been there since the 2d of August, when he came out with the Lisbon fleet, since which time, he has not been south of Cape Finisterre, but cruizing in the Bay; and being nearly in want of water, and such violent gales at Southwest, made it difficult and tedious reaching Lisbon, and not being two days sail from the English Channel, has put into Portsmouth, from whence probably he may sail in a few days. The embargo at Lisbon, or what was doing there, Governor Johnstone was utterly a stranger to, from the 2d of August, till he arrived in England.

A correspondent says, it may be depended on as a fact, that amongst the last dispatches from New York, General Clinton has acquainted Government of his intention of co-operating as much as possible with Lord Cornwallis in the reduction of North Carolina; for which purpose a body of troops, consisting of two thousand regulars and loyalists, were embarked and ready for sea under the escort of one line of battle ship, and a number of armed vessels and frigates; the land forces are said to be destined against Williamsburg, or make occasional diversions in the province of Virginia, while the ships of war are to perfectly cut off all supplies, by blocking up the entrance between the Capes Charles and Henry.

Those who have the peace and good order of a great city to preserve, who have nuisances to remove, justice impartially to dispense, and to maintain the vigour of our police laws, would do well to remember, that luxury and dissipation are not only dead weights on the spirits and active powers, but clog the understanding, hurt activity, as well as generate selfishness and cowardice.——A magistrate, besides being wise and good, should be brave and magnanimous; he ought to be all life and spirit in the public service. The votaries of pleasure are generally so enthralled by [illegible] for the welfare of their country.

A letter from Brest by the way of Holland, says, "There are neither seamen nor shipwrights at this place, so that all public business is stopped here. The government appear to direct their manœuvres from a distant port, farther from the prying eyes of the enemy, who are by that means deprived of that intelligence which our situation so near the Channel gave them an opportunity of. This is a piece of policy from which great utility must arise in the prosecution of further schemes."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, July 29.

"I must tell you, in answer to your's, that beyond a doubt there were some, who, perhaps, from smoak, could not see the signals Admiral Rodney threw out to come to the assistance of the Sandwich, when he was beset at once, for a long time, by three of the enemy's best ships, who were faulty, by which means the Sandwich was most cruelly battered, and from which, without retiring an inch, she was miraculously delivered by a most uncommon and desperate exertion of British valour. The names of those Captains who it was thought ought to have assisted the Sandwich, are privately handed about, and the public will soon be acquainted with them from St Kitt's, where I hear a Court-Martial is now sitting by an order from England.

"At length 15 sail of the line of Spanish ships of war arrived in these seas, with 15,000 troops on board, which gave the enemy 36 or 37 sail of the line fit for service, while we could not go out with above 23. In this situation the inhabitants of all these Colonies gave the game up, although I must own all was vigilance and activity, but probably all would not have saved any of the Colonies, could the French have prevailed on the Spaniards to join them in the attacks they intended, and for which they also had, I believe, 12,000 men for many days on board; but for reasons best known to the Dons, after many days spent in repeated councils of war, nothing was done, the Spaniards would not stir!

"Having brought a pestilential scurvy with them, which swept off the men by hundreds; after losing, I believe, I may say 1500, they debarqued 4000 men at Guadaloupe, unable longer to keep the seas, and away they went, some say to attack Jamaica, after recruiting and being re-enforced at St Domingo and the Havannah. Our frigates took two of their transports full of men, and, from the state of misery their men were in, I think Jamaica can have little to fear from the remainder. I therefore believe they are gone to strengthen their own colonies; however, Rowley and Walsingham are said to be gone after them with a certain number of ships, which, if true, leaves us, even with those ships Walsingham brought, still inferior in number to the French; yet Admiral Rodney is ever daring them to battle; but if Admiral Rowley is not gone, which some people doubt, we are much superior to the enemy in these seas; and, it is said, an expedition is going forth under Walsingham, and the troops he brought out from England, against Porto-Rico and other places, and Vaughan against St Vincent's and Grenada."

From the London Papers, Oct. 5.

Peterſbourgh, Sept. 5. The two Dutch Plenipotentiaries had an audience with the Empreſs this day, in which they delivered their credentials, and addreſſed her Imperial Majeſty in a diſcourſe, ſetting forth "with what pleaſure the States General, their maſters, accepted the invitation of the Empreſs to join with her in adopting the moſt effectual means to maintain the rights of their reſpective ſubjects, and the dignity of their eſtates, and that they thought they could not more properly ſhew their readineſs to enter into the ſame than by ſending Plenipotentiaries to conclude a project which added the greateſt luſtre to her Imperial Majeſty's reign, already immortalized by ſo many glorious actions." They conclude with ſaying, "Their High Mightineſſes would be happy to find any means to render the union between Ruſſia and their republic more cloſe than ever," and hoped to make their Miniſtry agreeable to the Empreſs, and to gain her approbation."

The Empreſs received them very graciouſly, and ſaid ſhe was much pleaſed to find their High Mightineſſes approved the project, and that ſhe would ſhew the utmoſt uprightneſs throughout the whole affair.

Leipſig, Sept. 22. The famous town of Gera, ſo renowned for its manufactures, is now no more. A moſt violent fire broke out there on the 18th, which in a very ſhort time made ſuch rapid progreſs that it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it, particularly as the wind blew very ſtrong, and carried the flakes of fire from one part to another, which, as the houſes are moſtly covered with wood, cut and placed in imitation of ſlates, ſoon made the conflagration general. In ſhort, one caſtle, an hoſpital, and ſome ſmall houſes, which were out of the town, are all that are left out of 744 houſes, of which that town were compoſed; within the walls not one houſe is ſtanding. The loſs in merchandize of various ſorts, corn, manufactures, &c. is immenſe, and a very great number of perſons, of all ages, are ſaid to be miſſing. In ſhort, the deſolation of this once flouriſhing town of Gera is ſcarce to be equalled in hiſtory.

Cadiz, Aug. 27. On the 29th inſt. 40 three-maſt veſſels nine brigs, and one ſloop, of the prizes taken from the Engliſh by the combined fleet, arrived here, eſcorted by ſeveral Spaniſh and French men of war, who left the reſt of the combined fleet off Cape St Vincent's. The whole number of prizes taken is 55, and among their ladings are 50 complete ſets of ſails, and a vaſt quantity of cordage, 200 pieces of braſs cannon, cloaths for twelve regiments, and 300,000 l. ſterling in money: 40 of the prizes were well armed with from 18 to 40 guns each, eight or ten are copper bottomed and ſome are loaded with copper ſufficient to ſheath five ſail of the line.

Madrid, Sept. 4. Mr Cumberland, who has been for ſome days paſt at St Ildefonſo, has lately received a courier from London.

Mr Jay, intended Miniſter from the United States of North-America, is ſtill here with Mr Carmichael, his Secretary; but hitherto on the ſame footing as before, without any character.

Paris, Sept. 20. Hitherto the Court has publiſhed nothing relative to the affairs in America. We only hear by letters from ſome of the officers under M. de Rochambeau, that the troops are well intrenched, and provided with all they want, and that the Chevalier Ternay, who is at New-

York, Sept. 21. At the moment when we expected to receive the moſt intereſting news from all parts, a dead ſilence prevails, inſomuch, that we hardly know whether we are at war or not. The Engliſh ſquadron is in port, and the Spaniards ſeem in a manner to have finiſhed their campaign for this year.

The account of Count D'Eſtaing being gone to Liſbon as Plenipotentiary from the Court and that of Spain, is not confirmed; on the contrary, the laſt letters from Madrid, mention his ſtill being there, but for what purpoſe is not publicly known.

Breſt, Sept. 12. It is confirmed, that all the naval General officers have received leave of abſence. Count du Chaſſault is gone to his eſtate at Montaign, and Mr de la Touche Treville is ſet out for Paris; the latter, it is ſaid, will command the copper-bottomed ſquadron deſtined for the Windward-Iſlands, which is getting ready as faſt as poſſible; an immenſe convoy is preparing for thoſe iſlands, which will be ready by the 15th of October.

Hague, Sept. 28. The King of Sweden arrived here this evening, and took up his abode at the hotel called the Mareſchal de Turenne. It is not known how long the Monarch will ſtay, but it is ſuppoſed he will not remain long.

LONDON.

Yeſterday the Earls of Sandwich, Hillſborough, and Stormont, had each a conference with his Majeſty, after which he returned to Windſor.

The mail, with the letters from New-York, is on board the Renown, which was to ſail as convoy to the New-York fleet, three days after the Virginia.

Miniſtry, it is ſaid, have received intelligence of an intended expedition againſt Canada, which is to be a joint operation of the French and Americans.

The expedition from Breſt is ſaid to be gone againſt Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; and will in all probability be at St John's by the middle of this month.

From Newfoundland, the French fleet are to proceed to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

There were no leſs than 43 ſail of ſhips for Quebec in that convoy, of which great part have been taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, and 12 ſhips that have run it, in all 55 ſail; out of which, from the beſt accounts, about 20 are ſuppoſed to have reached Quebec; 22 are known to have arrived in the New England ports, and the remainder are unaccounted for.

Three hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds were inſured on the Quebec fleet, at Lloyd's coffee-houſe.

It is ſaid, that Mr Laurens's chief buſineſs with the States of Holland was to negociate a loan for 600,000 l. ſterling, and endeavour to obtain their condeſcenſion to a treaty of commerce with America; and it is reported that France had offered to become guarantee for the punctual payment of the loan, &c.

It is ſaid that Mr Laurens was to have appeared at the Hague in the ſame character that Dr Franklin does at Paris; and that though the Hague was the place appointed for ſettling the great commercial affairs and alliances of America, yet other powers beſide Holland were intereſted and included in the negociation.

The Earl of Sandwich was preſent yeſterday at St James's, and after the buſineſs of the levee was over, his Lordſhip had a private audience of his Majeſty. Lords Hillſborough, Stormont, and Amherſt, and the Right Hon. Mr Charles Jenkinſon, were ſeparately in conference with the King till four o'clock, when his Majeſty ſet off, eſcorted by a party of the Light Horſe, to Windſor.

Yeſterday Mr Laurens, Preſident of the Congreſs, who was taken as he was going Ambaſſador to the States of Holland, was examined at the Cockpit before Lord North, and ſeveral nobility.

Mr Laurens, the late Preſident of the American Congreſs, brought by England to Capt. Keppel, is not yet arrived in town, nor expected immediately. This gentleman, ever ſince the diſpute with America, has always acted the moſt open and friendly part to Great Britain, and it was to his exertions and conduct entirely that the horrible Teſt act, paſſed by Congreſs, was repealed. It is hoped (ſays our correſpondent) that Government will ſhew him the moſt genteel and honourable treatment, upon parole, as it is alſo well known, that he has been totally averſe to the engagements lately entered into between America and France.

It is ſaid that Mr Laurens was not coming to Holland to *begin* a negotiation with the States General, but to *conclude* one; that the negociation had been commenced ſome time; that the armed neutrality of the Northern Powers had this negotiation for one of its objects; that the growing commerce of America was in the minds of thoſe Sovereigns when they formed that neutral alliance; that Mr Laurens would have appeared at the Hague in the ſame character Dr Franklin does at Paris; and though the Hague was the place appointed for ſettling the great commercial affairs and alliances of America, yet there are other powers beſides beſides Holland intereſted and included in the negotiation.

The Reſolution and Diſcovery men of war are ordered up to Deptford, to be paid off and put out of commiſſion.

The Eaſt-India Company have given orders for the ſhips which they have taken up, to be ready to ſail before Chriſtmas. They are to ſail in two ſeparate fleets.

The two ſhips of the line juſt ready for launching at Plymouth dock-yard, are the Cæſar of 74, and the Anſon of 64 guns; the Meduſa of 50, is alſo in great forwardneſs.

The ſhips for the Weſt-Indies are taking in their lading as faſt as they can, but will not be able to ſail before the middle of next month.

The Acteon man of war, of 44 guns, is arrived in the River to be repaired and fitted for ſea again immediately. She is one of the two-deckers on the laſt new eſtabliſhment.

On Saturday laſt, at a meeting of the College of Phyſicians, Dr Pitcairn was rechoſen Preſident; Sir George Baker, Dr Burgeſs, and Dr Budd, Cenſors; Dr Thomlinſon, Treaſurer; and Dr Tyſon, Regiſter; Dr Pitcairn, Dr Tyſon, Dr Turton, Dr Reynolds, and Dr Wright, were choſen Commiſſioners for licencing mad-houſes.

This morning, arrived a mail from Liſbon, which was brought over in the Hampden packet-boat, Capt. Braithwaite, in twelve days.

The Artois French man of war, taken by Commodore Johnſtone, is ſafe arrived at Portſmouth from Liſbon.

A Daniſh fleet of men of war are now in the Downs; but nothing more appears either from them or the Ruſſians.

Letters from Madeira ſay, that advice was received there from the Cape of Good Hope, by a Dutch ſhip, that ſeven ſail of homeward bound Eaſt Indiamen were arrived at the Cape, on their way to Europe, but would wait till a proper force arrived to take them under convoy for England.

The lateſt advices from Dunkirk give us the fulleſt confirmation, that their privateers have been ſtripped of all their ſeamen for the navy, and that many of them cannot proceed on their cruizes that were outward-bound and protected, but to which no attention or reſpect was paid by the King's officers.

From St Maloes they write, that the marine officers have received orders to prepare 200 of the largeſt batteaux (which were intended to have been uſed this ſummer in the intended grand expedition) to be ſhipped on board the tranſports going to America, in which country they muſt, of courſe, be of the greateſt ſervice in croſſing rivers, tranſporting troops, &c.

Private advices from France mention, that the orders of Council reſpecting the armament for America were executing with the greateſt diligence: that the four regiments lately raiſed in the ſouth were ordered for embarkation, contrary to their agreement at the time of enliſting; but that the officers and men actually refuſed to obey the orders: notice of which was arrived at Paris, and the neceſſary ſteps taken to enforce obedience.

A gentleman juſt arrived in town from Amſterdam ſays, that when he left that city, a capital merchant had received advice, that Admiral Rodney had compelled M. de Guichen to retreat to Martinique, where, with part of the Britiſh fleet, he blocked him up, and that Mr Walſingham, with his ſquadron, had fallen in with a fleet of the enemy's tranſports under convoy, and had taken two frigates and eleven tranſports, with troops and ſtores on board.

Laſt night the Aldermen and Common Council were ſummoned to meet to morrow, at twelve o'clock at Guildhall, to go in proceſſion from thence at one o'clock to St James's, to preſent the City Addreſs.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs and City Remembrancer waited on his Majeſty to know his pleaſure when he would be pleaſed to receive the addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. to congratulate his Majeſty on the ſafe delivery of the Queen and the birth of another Prince. His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint to-morrow at two o'clock. They were afterwards introduced by the Lords Talbot and Saliſbury, as Steward and Treaſurer of the Houſhold, to partake of caudle and cake.

By the Hague Gazette, which arrived yeſterday, we are informed that the King of Sweden was to ſup laſt Thurſday evening with Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador from the Court of London.

In the ſame Gazette we find the following article, under the head of

A private letter from Paris, dated Sept. 11.

"The Pariſians are greatly chagrined at the accounts from the Leeward-Iſlands and North America. They cannot conceive why a fleet of thirty-five ſhips, with 18,000 troops on board, ſhould remain inactive, without attempting any thing againſt a feeble enemy, which has been repreſented as not able to keep the ſea in its preſence. One would think this formidable armament muſt be now before Jamaica.—As to the advices from America, they are ſtill leſs agreeable. M. de Ternay was no ſooner arrived at Newport, than he was blocked up there by the Admirals Graves and Arbuthnot, who, between them, have a ſquadron of eleven ſhips of the line."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Oct. 4.

"Arrived at Spithead the Pearl packet from Liſbon; alſo the Duke de Artois, a prize taken by Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron.

"Alſo another frigate, a prize to the above ſquadron, but cannot get her name."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 4.

"Laſt night, arrived the Artois man of war, of 40 guns, Captain Payne, and Pearl, of 18 guns, Capt. White, from Liſbon.

"Yeſterday, failed the Sylph ſloop of war, Captain Pulteny, with diſpatches, which are ſaid to be for the Weſt Indies.

"Arrived at Spithead, the Waſp ſloop of war from the weſtward.

"Sailed, the Fanny, Baxter, and the Ann and Mary, Boys, for Sunderland, and the Good-Intent, Johnſton, for Exeter."

Extract of a letter from Woolwich, Sept. 30.

"A few days ſince, nine French officers of rank, who had been taken at Pondicherry, in the Eaſt-Indies, were landed here from an Eaſt-India ſhip juſt arrived. By the articles of capitulation, the French priſoners were to be brought to England, landed at the firſt port at which the ſhip touched, and then ſent immediately to France, by a cartel ſhip. The other priſoners had the articles ſtrictly obſerved, but theſe gentlemen were not ſo fortunate. The ſhip which brought them from India, firſt put into Falmouth, when the French officers claimed to be ſet on ſhore, agreeable to the articles; but the Captain of the Indiamen refuſed, on ſome trifling pretence. The ſhip next put into Portſmouth, the refuſal was repeated: at length the ſhip coming up the river, the Captain, when he could carry them no further, landed them at Woolwich. On their coming on ſhore, they were greatly diſtreſſed for want of knowing Engliſh, and how to conduct themſelves in order to procure a return to France, when the Rev. Mr Turner kindly interpreted for them, applied to ſome of the chief officers, who treated the priſoners with that civility which their rank merited, wrote them a letter to Lord North, and got leave for one of them to go up to town with it. As ſoon as the officer had waited on Lord North, his Lordſhip aſſured him, that their detention for ſo many weeks contrary to the letter of the capitulation, was contrary to the wiſhes or intention of government, and deſired him to return to Woolwich, aſſuring him that a veſſel ſhould be ready by the time he got there. A veſſel was accordingly diſpatched directly to carry the French officers to Boulogne, and they went on board this day, fully ſenſible of the juſtice of the Miniſtry, and the politeneſs of the officers of Woolwich."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Prudent man of war, dated Gardner's-Iſland Bay, Auguſt 14, 1780.

"——— We arrived off Sandy Hook on the 13th of July. We buried 27 men on the paſſage, and ſent 223 to the hoſpital, moſt with the ſcurvy, and ſome with fevers; the moſt of the fleet were all very healthy. Our arrival was a joyful ſight to the people of New-York, as the French fleet was ſeen on the coaſt about a fortnight before. We got information that they were at Rhode-Iſland, and having got 220 volunteers on board our ſhip, we ſailed on the 19th, with twelve ſail of the line, ſome forty's, and a number of frigates under Admiral Arbuthnot, as commander in chief; and on the 22d came off the harbour's mouth at Rhode-Iſland, and ſaw the French fleet, which conſiſted of ſeven ſail of the line, and ſome frigates. We ſuppoſed we ſhould have gone and attacked them, but the Admirals did not think it prudent without an army, and we have been expecting them ever ſince. On the 5th inſtant we came here to wood and water, leaving frigates to watch them. Our troops are moſt of them on Long-Iſland; but Waſhington is very nigh in the Jerſeys, which makes Clinton be very cautious how he acts. I forgot to mention that the French have but about ſix thouſand troops, a great number of them ſick; that the Congreſs have given them Rhode-Iſland; that the Americans are diſſatisfied, and will not aſſiſt them; and we only wait for the army to attack them, which we expect hourly. They were deſtined for Halifax, and put in there to wood and water. I hope we ſhall be able to give a good account of them before they get off the coaſt."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 27.

"We have juſt received advice, that a detached ſquadron from the Iſles of France had taken ſix ſail of Engliſh homeward-bound Eaſt Indiamen to the ſouthward of the Cape of Good Hope, and had bore away with them for Mauritius. The advice came by a gentleman from Port L'Orient; but Miniſtry know nothing of the matter."

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 2.

Wheat, 33 a 39 s.; a 40 a 43 s.	Boiling Peas, 28 a 30 s.
Rye, 18 a 21 s.	Tick Beans, 18 a 20 s.
Oats, 13 s. 6 d. a 16 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 20 a 24 s.
Barley, 14 a 18 a 19 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 24 a 28 s.	Flour, 34 s. per ſack.
Grey Peaſe, 20 a 27 s.	Second ſort, 32 s.
White ditto, 25 a 27 s.	Rape Seed, 18 l. 10 s. per laſt.

PRICE of STOCKS, Oct. 5.

Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, ſhut.
4 per cent. con. —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 74¾ a ⅞ op.	Ditto New Ann. 59½ a ⅝.
	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 60¾.	India Stock, 149½.
3 per cent. con. 61¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 10 a 12 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 16¼.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 1 d. a 1 s.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 75½ a ¾.
Ditto 1778, 12¼.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 2 a 1 prem.

WINDS at DEAL, Oct. 3. S. 4. S. W.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 1.

"Yeſterday, arrived at Spithead the Fairy ſloop of war, Captain Stanhope, from Newfoundland, but cannot tell what news ſhe has brought, as they ſuffer no perſon to go on board, nor any of the ſhip's company to come on ſhore, except the officer, who is gone for London with the expreſs.

Extract of a letter from Jersey, Sept. 27.

"The Courier privateer, of this port, returning from her cruize, picked up a small French privateer of eight guns, belonging to St Maloes, about seven leagues from this island, and has brought her in here.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 5.

"Two efficient Councils have been held, respecting the most eligible conduct to be observed towards Mr Laurens, late President of Congress; and the final determination of Ministry respecting him is, to treat him in an amicable way, in hopes of bringing about a reconciliation with America. That this may be the case, all ranks and distinctions of people devoutly wish for; and, indeed, the capture of Mr Laurens seems to have been an act of Providence, for the purpose of putting an end to the present dreadful war with America.

"The utmost secrecy is observed with regard to the dispatches found in the possession of Mr Laurens. The fact, however, is, that they contain nothing but what is truly alarming to Great Britain. Those who have heard them read at the Cockpit, report, that the French and Americans have, in conjunction, formed such a plan as cannot fail cutting us off entirely from the continent of America. The fleet that sailed from Brest the 4th of last month, is certainly intended against Newfoundland; and after the capture of that place, which is more than probable, the next object will be the reduction of Hallifax. General Washington is to be reinforced sufficiently by the French, with troops and ammunition, to possess themselves of New York, while a powerful armament is to deprive Great Britain of Canada.

"Ministry, however they may approve of Governor Johnston's conduct, as a man of spirit, nevertheless condemn him very highly for talking in such terms to the Court of Portugal, at a time when every prudence was necessary to keep her from becoming our enemy. There are not, at the same time, those wanting who scruple not to say, that the Governor took the opportunity of demanding of the Portuguese what he knew they would not grant, merely to serve as a pretext for coming home. However that may be, it is very certain that a war will not take place between Great Britain and Portugal on the occasion. Government think themselves highly insulted by her conduct, and would undoubtedly resent it, but that our own interest is so materially connected with her's, as to render the step highly unadvisable; besides that, Great Britain has already too much business on her hands.

"There is a very strong report this afternoon, that General Lord Cornwallis has met with a defeat, and lost the greatest part of his army. Government, however, have received no official account of it.

"Another report, as generally circulated, is, that Doctor Franklin, immediately upon hearing of the capture of Mr Laurens, dispatched an express from Paris to Ministry, expecting that in case that gentleman should be brought to London as a prisoner, or confined elsewhere, he should be treated according to his station and rank in life, and used with all possible care and respect."

This day, in consequence of orders from the Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Jesuit Priest, taken on board the Spanish packet boat, mentioned in former papers, set off for London, accompanied by a gentleman belonging to the Customs.

Yesterday morning, a boy about seven years of age, was drowned in the water of Leith. It seems he was standing on a stone in the water, which either gave way with him, or he was forced from it by the rapidity of the current, which carried him a great way down the river before he was taken out.

Friday night arrived in Leith Roards his Majesty's cutter Resolution, Lieutenant John Douglas commander, who sailed from this port, in company with his Majesty's ship the Apollo, on Tuesday the 25th ult. and parted company with her the same evening. By her we have an account that next morning, the 26th, she fell in with a French frigate of 24 guns, who fired several shot at her, but without effect, as she got away by dint of sailing, after being chaced all that day. On the 30th, in lat. 57. 59. N. Buchanness then bearing W. by S. 25 leagues, she fell in with, and was chaced by seven sail of ships of war and a dogger; and last Monday in steering for the Frith, she was chaced by a frigate, which had taken 2 brigs off Hartlepool the day before.

A correspondent observes, that nothing can be more ridiculous than the observation, in a certain news-paper, of Wednesday last, that the sense of the citizens respecting this political contest may be collected from the behaviour of the mob on Tuesday, after the election of Magistrates. The fact, stript of false representation, is merely this: When the Magistrates were opposite to the head of the Advocate's Close, there was a mob assembled of perhaps an hundred men, women, and children; and a faint hiss there began, which was continued till the Magistrates entered Writers Court. A greater mob attended Mr Miller's friends to Fortune's without the smallest indications either of displeasure or applause: But after the deacons were fairly within Fortune's close, two of them came out again, and *did, themselves, begin a huzza*, in which some of the mob joined.——

"Then he was urged to tell my tale again:
"Thus saith the Duke, thus hath the Duke inferr'd,
"But nothing spoke in warrant from himself.
"When he had done, some followers of mine own,
"At lower end o' th' hall hurl'd up their caps,
"And *some ten voices cry'd*, God save King Richard!
"And thus I took the 'vantage of these few:
"Thanks, gentle Citizens and friends, quoth I;
"This general applause, and cheerful shout,
"Argues your wisdom, and your love to Richard."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Oct. 7.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Thursday the 5th current, by the Right Honourable the Lords Justice Clerk and Hailes, when Elizabeth Paul, spouse to John Ritchie sawer, or day-labourer at Greenock, accused, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for stealing a quantity of linen-cloath from a bleachfield, was declared a fugitive and outlaw, for non-compearance, she having some days ago escaped from the prison of Dumbarton. An indictment, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, against James M'Alpine, soldier in the eighty-first regiment of foot; James Cumming, soldier in the regiment of North Fencibles; and Elizabeth, or Betty Barron, residenter in Glasgow, accused of committing a robbery upon the street of Glasgow, in the night of the 5th of June last, was then called; and the diet continued till yesterday morning at ten o'clock, when the Court met, and continued sitting till half after nine in the evening, when the jury were inclosed, and returned their verdict at nine o'clock this morning, all in one voice finding the libel not proven as laid; whereupon the pannels were assoilzied *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar. Each of the pannels had emitted a declaration before a magistrate, all acknowledging their guilt; but four young lads and a girl, who were in company with them at the time, having, when brought to give evidence, concurred in an account of the transaction, altogether different from the confession of the pannels, they were acquitted. The Court meets again on Monday morning, to proceed to another trial for resetting and disposing of stolen tobacco.

Upon Saturday the 30th of September, John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Caithness, by the unanimous voice of the Freeholders, and the general approbation of the county.

In the Meeting of Council, on Saturday last, before proceeding to put the vote, Who should be the Member? Convener Craig stood up, and delivered the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I feel myself now called upon to rise up and to declare my strong disapprobation of the proceedings that are here so illegally and unwarrantably attempted. This city, in obedience to his Majesty's writ, and in obedience to the precept of the Sheriff under that writ, have duly and regularly elected and returned our representative to the ensuing Parliament. It was an unanimous election, made by those then by law invested with the right of election. An effort is now making to overturn what was unanimously done; and some persons, pretending to be the successors in office to our late magistracy, seek to assume and arrogate to themselves that right of election which belonged to the former magistracy and council, and which that former magistracy and council did duly and legally exercise. This is an improper and irregular endeavour to deprive the former electors of their just right, and not only to disappoint the community at large of the representative of their choice, but to force upon them one of whom, after experience of his Parliamentary conduct, they have testified their disapprobation. This is the true nature of the present attempt; and I must further be allowed to say, that, to accomplish so inexcuseable a purpose, those who have supported it have not conducted themselves with that regard and delicacy towards our late chief magistrate which might have been expected from them: For, in order to support their measures, they have called in to their aid his name, who, had he possessed the sound faculties of mind and body, was justly entitled to the confidence and friendship of his fellow-citizens, but who, by a fatality, from which the best of men are not exempted, has been reduced to a situation that we but too well know. As all of us, I am sure, do, so I regret it too much to wish to enlarge upon so disagreeable a subject. Yet, under a pretended authority from him, when incapable to act or give authority, a scheme has been pursued of delaying the election, in order to serve a purpose too obvious to require explanation, and manifestly too unjust to need the illustration of argument. It has reduced me, and those who concur with me, to the very unpleasing necessity, in our own defence, in that of our predecessors in council, and that of the community at large, to speak out plainly what we could wish to have avoided expressing in so public a manner. If that should look like any indelicacy towards our late worthy chief magistrate, I trust it will not be imputed to us, but to those who, by bringing the *person* of his Lordship to town, and by employing the name of his Lordship as a cover for their own views, have reduced us to this cruel necessity. I shall, therefore, conclude with observing, that, whatever proceedings you shall this day think proper to adopt, unless they tend to confirm and support the legal election already made of your representative in Parliament, must be nugatory, illegal, and highly derogatory to the interest and honour of this metropolis."

We are desired, on the part of Mr Miller's friends in Council, to inform the public, That objections were made against the legality of *eleven* of the *seventeen* votes for Sir Laurence Dundas, and that the validity of these objections is immediately to be brought before the proper courts of law.

Monday came on the election of officers for Newcastle, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

John Erasmus Blackett, Esq; Mayor.
Christopher Fawcett, Esq; Recorder.
William Surtees, Esq; Sheriff.

Wednesday at the Quarter Sessions the Grand Jury of Newcastle certified the prices of Grain as follow: Wheat, per bushel (Winchester measure) 5s.—Rye, 3s. 6d.—Barley, 2s. 6d.—Malt, 4s.—Oats, 1s. 10½d.—White Peas, 4s.—Grey Peas, 3s. Beans, 3s. 1d.

At the Sessions held at Alnwick, on Wednesday last, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain, as follow: Wheat per quarter (Winchester measure) 1l. 12s.—Oats, 12s.—Barley, 16s.—Rye, 1l. 4s.—Beans, 1l. 1s.—Peas, 18s.—White Peas. 1l. 12s.

We are informed that Capt. Cruss of the Sally of Sunderland, who so nobly defended his vessel against a French privateer of 18 guns, has received 100l. from the Admiralty, as a reward for his distinguished gallantry.

Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a great firing of cannon and small arms was distinctly heard at Tynemouth, and which continued until about one o'clock next morning. It is supposed to have been about three leagues to the northward of this bar, and to have been an engagement between the Syren frigate from Leith Roads and a large French privateer; and by the Master of a sloop arrived at Shields yesterday, the above conjecture seems to be confirmed, and that the Syren had taken her, and were gone for Leith Roads.

Extract of a letter from Scarborough, Oct. 1.

"Two vessels, on their passage from the southward towards Shields, have taken refuge in our harbour this evening. They spoke two vessels this morning off here, who informed them, that they had the misfortune of being captured a few hours before by a large privateer (which mounted 28 guns) off Huntcliff-foot. The ship is a great length, painted black, and lays very near the land.

"We are informed that the said privateer also took another vessel off Hartlepool that day, and was seen steering north, pretty near the land."

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FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On a SECOND *Election of a* P—— T.

AS the Bells, t'other day, were delighting the People,
The Tron Kirk cry'd out to the Music-bell Steeple,
And ask'd, "What's the Cause of this Joy, my good Bro-
"ther?"—
"Why, because we had one *Head*, and now we've *another*,
"And the Thing, to be sure, was judiciously done;
"For *two* HEADS, you know, *must be better than* ONE."
Quoth the Tron then again, "Friend, you'll pardon this call,
But, I think, o' my Conscience, we've *no Heads* at all;
If we had, these *new* Doctrines would never go down,
To disturb you and I, and the Peace of the Town."

C.

Bon Mot. A gentleman, on Saturday last, offering to lay *two to one* upon Mr Miller's being the sitting member, was asked his reason for giving so much odds. "Why (says "the gentleman) you must know Mr Miller has now been "*twice* elected; whereas Sir Laurence has been only *once*; "consequently the former has *two to one* in his favour."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

AS the French Song, published in the last week's Caledonian Mercury is devoid of *Rime, Wit, Sense*, and *Construction*, the chief person, whether *Baker* or *Bookseller*, may give the following answer in genuine French.

Au Poete soi-disant.

Je dis du bien de toi,
Tu dis du mal de moi;
Rimeur, quel malheur est le nôtre,
On ne nous croit ni l'un ni l'autre?

CANDIDUS.

JUVENIS STUDIOSUS *shall, if possible, appear in our next.*

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

PASSED,

Sept. 16. Europa of Dysart, Fleming, from Wyburgh for Sealock.

ARRIVED, AND REMAINS FOR CONVOY,

—— 18. Rachel and Isobell of and for Aberdeen, Davidson, from memel, with staves.

OLD STAGE COACH betwixt Edinburgh and Dunbar.

7th OCTOBER 1780.

WHEREAS DUNCAN M'CULLOCH, some months ago, erected a CARAVAN, for transporting passengers betwixt Edinburgh and Dunbar, at the price of 3 s. 6d. sterling, to the great benefit and advantage of the Public, the charge being much easier than any other conveyance: On that account he had tolerable employment. But this being very grievous to two Gentlemen in Edinburgh, and two Gentlemen in Haddington, who are concerned in Flys and Diligences, they have thought proper to erect a stage-coach, to run betwixt Edinburgh and Dunbar, at the same price as the Carravan, with an intention to hurt the said Duncan M'Culloch's trade, and knock it up altogether, that they may have a pretence to charge the old price. The said Duncan M'Culloch, however, in order to endeavour to get bread for himself and family, and to serve the public as much as in his power, upon a footing with his powerful opponents, has purchased a NEW COACH, and intends to run the same betwixt Edinburgh and Dunbar, in place of the Carravan, and at the same price of 3 s. and 6 d. for each passenger. The said Stage Coach is to begin on Monday first the 9th instant, and sets out from PETER WILLIAMSON's Penny-post Office, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, that day, at nine o'clock in the morning, and to continue so every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday;—and from JOHN's COFFEEHOUSE in Dunbar, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight in the morning.

Duncan M'Culloch returns his grateful thanks to the Public for past favours, and hopes for a continuation thereof.

All luggage and parcels are taken in at the above places, and receipts given, if required; and particular care will be taken of the same, as the proprietor drives the coach himself.——By this conveyance passengers will be very expeditiously carried forward, as there are fresh horses always in waiting at Haddington; and there is great conveniencies for luggage, without disturbing the passengers. Uptakes upon the road, as the proprietor and passengers can agree.

Tickets given out at Haddington for Edinburgh and Dunbar, by William Lister innkeeper, at the sign of the Fox, Haddington.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 25th September 1780.

WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday last, the 23d instant, about four o'clock, sundry persons on ces Street towards the New Bridge; and having [illegible] officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; but the horse being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to stop it, and make a seizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or some other person in company, and before any other of the officers could come up to his assistance, beat and wounded in so cruel a manner, that he died a few hours thereafter; leaving behind him a wife and three helpless children, one of whom blind from his infancy—The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, for the more ready discovery of the persons guilty of such attrocious cruelty, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any person or persons other than the actual offender, who shall give notice to them of the person guilty of the said murder, so as he may be brought to justice:—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Customs, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

SALE of the LANDS of CULTS and OTHERS,

In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Alexander Masson vintner in Aberdeen, upon Wednesday the 15th day of November next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

ALL and HAILL the Lands and Estate of CULTS, comprehending the Mains of Easter and Wester Cults, Smith's Croft, Mill of Cults, and haill pertinents, with the salmon-fishing on the river Dee adjacent to the said lands, lying within the parish of Banchory Devenick, and shire of Aberdeen: The Town and Lands of BIELDSIDE, lying within the barony of Murtle, and shire aforesaid; the HAUGH of BIELDSIDE, commonly called the *Haugh of Auchinsies*, lying within the shire of Kincardine; and the Town and Lands of DALHIBITIE or OVER BODDOM, lying within the liberties of the burgh of Aberdeen,—which belonged in property to the late William Durward merchant in Aberdeen, and were disponed by him in December 1775 to William Thom advocate there, as Trustee for his Creditors.

The foresaid lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Dee, within three miles of the town of Aberdeen, and all lie contiguous. They are still capable of very considerable improvement, which, from their vicinity to the town, might be effected at a moderate expence.

At the time of Mr Durward's failure in December 1775, he had in his own possession about 50 acres of the most valuable part of the lands, which, in the rental formerly published, were estimated agreeable to the report of a surveyor, and upon which no lease could hitherto be granted. There are about 30 acres more not presently under lease, neither of which can be brought to the full value, unless set for a term of years. This added to the failure of some of the tenants, accounts for the difference betwixt the rental as formerly published, and what the lands now yield, being 330 l. 7 s. Sterling, deducing all public burdens, and estimating the 80 acres not under lease at the medium rent which the same have of late yielded, as set from year to year.

There is no rent charged on the salmon-fishing, it not having been occupied for some years, although, by due attention, and a small expence, it might be made a subject of considerable value: And, besides the above rent, there is a quarry on these lands which was set in tack for fourteen years from November 1771, at 20 l. Sterling yearly rent, and to which the purchaser will be entitled. There is also a mansion-house, and about 23 acres of thriving fir wood upon the foresaid estate, besides a considerable extent of hill pasture.

For the encouragement of offerers, the haill premisses will be entered to sale at the low value of 6500 l. Sterling. And, for information as to further particulars, application may be made to Mr Thom or Alexander Dauney advocates in Aberdeen, in whose hands are to be seen the articles of roup, progress of writs, rental and plan of the lands.

James Fraser clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, may also be applied to in regard to the above sale, with whom are lodged copies of the rental, and articles of roup.

Further Particulars of the Death of Sir THEODOSIUS BOUGHTON, *Bart.*

THE ſudd'enneſs of the death of Sir Theodoſius Boughton on Wedneſday the 30th of Auguſt, joined with the conſideration of his youth, circumſtances, and connections, gave an immediate and general alarm to his neighbourhood. The extreme heat of the weather made it adviſeable for Captain Donellan to give orders for the body to be ſoldered up in a leaden coffin on the Friday morning. On the Saturday Sir Wm. Wheeler (the late Baronet's guardian) was called upon to order an enquiry into the circumſtances of his death, as his neighbours, from particulars which had tranſpired, were of opinion that all had not been fairly and honourably done. Theſe reports were communicated by letter from Sir W. Wheeler to Captain Donellan, requiring him, at the ſame time, in order to vindicate the family at Lawford Hall from ſuch foul aſperſions, to call in Dr Rattray and Mr Wilmer from Coventry to inſpect and open the body, and make their report, deſiring him to ſhew them the letter explanatory of the occaſion of making this requeſt. The Captain happening to omit the circumſtance of ſhewing the letter, the gentlemen of the faculty who met on the Monday following, found the body, upon unſoldering the coffin, in a ſtate ſo highly putrid and offenſive, that they declared the making an inciſion would be attended with the utmoſt danger, and, hearing no mention of ſuſpicion of unfair play, took their leave. The jealouſy of the neighbourhood increaſing, Sir William Wheeler was informed, that Mr Bucknil, ſurgeon at Rugby, had declared that, if properly called upon, he ſhould not be afraid to open the body in whatever ſtate it might be. Sir William gave directions, that he, in the preſence of his own ſurgeon, Mr Snow of Southam, ſhould open the body, previous to its interment on the Wedneſday following. Unfortunately theſe gentlemen did not come to Lawford Hall at the ſame time; and, not being impowered to act ſeparately, were diſmiſſed, and the body depoſited that evening in Newbold church, in the vault with thoſe of a long train of anceſtors. Provoked at theſe repeated diſappointments, the country demanded a Coroner's inqueſt. And accordingly, on the Saturday morning following, by orders from the jurymen aſſembled, the body was taken from the vault, and being placed in the church-yard, the coffin was once more unſoldered. The lower part of the body appeared fair and ſpotleſs, but the head and region of the ſtomach blacker than the darkeſt-coloured negro. Mr Bucknill proceeded to open the body, in the preſence of ſeveral hundred ſpectators drawn together upon an occaſion awfully intereſting. After due examination of the ſtomach and viſcera, the gentlemen of the faculty preſent,

Dr Rattray, Phyſician, Coventry.
Mr Bucknill, operating Surgeon, Rugby.
Mr Wilmer, Surgeon, Coventry.
Mr Snow, Surgeon, Southam.
Mr Powell, Apothecary, Rugby.

being ſeverally ſworn, gave their unanimous opinion in the following terms: "That Sir Theodoſius Boughton, Baronet, was poiſoned;" "or otherwiſe, that his death was occaſioned by a draught given him on the 20th of Auguſt."

The Jury being impannelled, the ſervants at Lawford Hall were firſt examined. Their evidence went to prove that their maſter was in good health and ſpirits on the evening of the 29th, and at ſeven o'clock on the morning of the 30th.

Lady Boughton, his mother, poorly for ſome time, it was thought proper to give him phyſic; that ſhe took a doſe from the mantle-piece and offered it him; that he refuſed to take it, alleging that he would not be made ſick, as he expected company; that, at the inſtance of Captain Donnellan, ſhe obliged him to drink it; that as ſoon as he had ſwallowed it, he fell back upon his bed, with his arms extended, and in that poſture continued in great agony for near an hour, a white foam diſcharging itſelf at his mouth, at the expiration of which time, he ſaid, "Who gave me this draught?" and died. Her Ladyſhip added, that ſhe took the phial to Captain Donellan, who *carefully winced out the remaining contents.*

To the ſurprize of the Jury, and every one preſent, the Coroner applying himſelf, to Mr Wilmer, ſaid, "Wilmer, I ſhall be ready to attend in five minutes," or words to that effect. He then diſmiſſed the Jury at five o'clock in the afternoon; and they were ordered to attend him the next day (Sunday) at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday the Jury met again at the hour appointed, but no Coroner came. About eight o'clock, a verbal meſſage was received, appointing a diſtant day for reſuming the inqueſt. The country now exclaiming loudly againſt the conduct of the Coroner, they called upon their Magiſtrate, and, in conſequence of their requeſt, Lord Denbigh, and the Rev. Mr Bromfield, appeared in vindication of the rights of Society, thus ſcandalouſly violated, and gave their attendance to the ſecond inqueſt. Lady Boughton was then re-examined, and confeſſed, that apprehenſions for her own ſafety, had, at the former examination, laid her under reſtraint. In conſequence of this ſecond examination, the Coroner made out his warrant for "the immediate apprehending the body of John Donellan, Eſq; he ſtanding charged, upon oath, with the *wilful murder* of Sir Theodoſius Boughton, Bart;" and the Captain was accordingly on Friday, the day following committed to Warwick goal, and is at this time in irons.

Lady Boughton has been diſtracted ever ſince, at ſome times almoſt frantic, and to add to the calamities of the family, the daughter is far advanced in pregnancy. The Capt. when taken, ſeemed to poſſeſs a ſerene compoſure.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 7—9.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Maſters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Peggy,	Robertſon,	Alemouth,	grain.
Roſe,	Cranſton,	Berwick,	grain.

And ſome veſſels with coals and in ballaſt.

Wind E.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromness, Sept. 22.
Jenny of Shields, Burns, from Whithaven for Memel.
Remain in ſaid harbour, Sept. 29.
Diſpatch of and for Peterhead, Gray, for the herring fiſhery.
William and Agnes of Kincardine, Bruce, from Kirkwall for Liverp.
Jean of and from Wick, Dearn, for Dunbar.
Tartar of and from Peterhead, Gray, for the herring fiſhery.
Jean of and from Thurſo, Henderſon, for ditto.
Sailed from Kirkwall Road,
Iſobell and Peggy of Weſtra, Howiſon, for Newcaſtle.

PRIZE TOBACCO.

TO be SOLD by Auction, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Tueſday the 17th of October curt. at twelve o'clock noon, Ninety Hogſheads VIRGINIA and MARYLAND TOBACCO, for home conſompt or exportation.—Samples, invoice, and conditions of the ſale, to be ſhown by Martin and Kerr, Leith, any time before the ſale.

ROYAL BANK STOCK.

TO SELL, 1200 l. of the Capital Stock of the Royal Bank of Scotland, in whole or in parcels.—Enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Tueſday the 21ſt day of November next, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the late LADY DIANA MIDDLETON.

A large and commodious HOUSE in NICOLSON's-STREET, conſiſting of a ground or under ſtorey, two upper floors, and garret ſtorey. The dining-room on the firſt floor is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high.

Behind the houſe is a court of offices, with ſtables, coach-houſe, waſh-houſe, well, and other conveniencies; together with a large area for a garden. This ſubject pays a ground-rent or yearly feu-duty of 5 l. 13 s. 6 d.

ALSO, The HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDENS, and PARKS of DRUMSHEUGH, ſituated within a ſhort mile of Edinburgh.—From its beautiful ſite on the banks of the Water of Leith, and the varied proſpects which it commands, it is eſteemed among the moſt elegant villas in this country.—The grounds conſiſt of about 26¼ Scots acres, all incloſed, hold feu of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh and Governors of Heriot's Hoſpital, and lie without the Royalty.

The title-deeds and conditions of ſale are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet; and the premiſſes will be ſhown by the ſervants reſiding in the houſes.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fiſhings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the firſt lying in the pariſh of Urr, and the other two in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Durham, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceaſed Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingſgrange.

The Lands of Kingſgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly groſs rent, L. 330 17 3

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths ſterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The ſtipend payable out of Grange is, in conſequence of a late augmentation, L. 4 18 0

School ſalary, 0 14 11

L. 5 12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly ſtipend, in conſequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.

They pay of ſchool ſalary. 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 193 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemount pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of ſtipend payable therefore [illegible] 3 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; ſo that the proportion of the ſtipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 61. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of ſchool ſalary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold feu of a ſubject ſuperior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be expoſed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the firſt parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres moſtly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the ſecond, containing about 470 Scots acres moſtly arable, and are to be expoſed at 20 years purchaſe of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres moſtly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be expoſed at 20 years purchaſe of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleaſantly ſituated in the fineſt place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of ſalmon, within 14 meaſured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Haſs or Dalbeatie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported and a good road is made for leading the ſame. There is a neat ſmall manſion-houſe and office-houſes, and a good quantity of thriving oild trees, beſides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holdind of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, ſo are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a proceſs before the Court of Seſſion, ſo the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Waulk Mill, which expires at Whitſunday 1781, Knocknean, which expires at Whitſunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitſunday 1783 the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themſelves, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet, New-ſtreet; and copies of theſe particulars to be ſeen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often reſides at Grange, he will be ready to ſhow the eſtate to any intended purchaſer.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Tueſday the 17th October, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

The good American Brigantine RETALIATION, burden about 150 Tons more or leſs, a prize to his Majeſty's ſhips Pegaſus, Apollo, and Seaford; with all her Guns, Powder, Shot, Ammunition, and about 15 tons Pigs Iron, for baleſt; her Sails and Furniture complete, and well found in every reſpect; may be put to ſea without any expence. She will make an excellent privateer or letter of marque, ſails remarkably well: was taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Pegaſus (coppered) after a chace of 15 hours. She was built at Philadelphia: Her upper works of pine, the reſt of live-oak, mulberry, and mahogany; ſhe may be called a new ſhip; is pierced for 16 guns, has only at preſent 12 four-pounders, mounted on exceeding good carriages.—The Retaliation is now lying in Leith harbour.

Articles of roup and inventory to be ſeen upon applying to Mr John Thomſon jun. agent victualer at Leith.

N. B. To be ſold at ſame time, 47 Hogſheads TOBACCO, in lots as per catalogue, to be ſeen at Mr Thomſon, who will ſhow the ſamples; as alſo about 50 cwt. LOGWOOD, and a few hundreds weight SASAFRAS, being part of the Retalation's cargo.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green Iſland, JAMAICA,

THE THOMAS AND BETTY,

ROBERT LIDDELL Maſter,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to ſail with the firſt Weſt India Convoy from Spithead

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Maſter at Leith.

HOUSE and PARKS of LENHOUSE, &c.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt, for one or more years as can be agreed upon,

The Manſion-houſe, Offices, Dovecot, and Garden of LENHOUSE, in the pariſh of Mid Calder, and ſhire of Edinburgh, as preſently poſſeſſed by Major Calderwood, the proprietor; together with ſuch of the Incloſures as may be neceſſary. The houſe conſiſts of ten fire rooms, kitchen, and cellars; and may be let either furniſhed or unfurniſhed. It is pleaſantly ſituate on the ſide of a river, between two and three meaſured miles ſouth-weſt from Mid-Calder.

Alſo to be LET, and entered to at Martinmas firſt, the INCLOSURES of Lenhouſe, for what years can be agreed upon, conſiſting of about one hundred acres, all well incloſed with ditch and hedge, moſtly in paſture and hay; with a farm-houſe and offices, all in good repair.

The tenant will be allowed to plough part of the Incloſures.

Andrew Keth, ſervant at Lenhouſe, will ſhow the houſe and grounds.

For further particulars, enquire at James Kettle writer, Edinburgh; or William Smith at Bolton.

HOUSES and GARDEN near Edinburgh to SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Britiſh coffeehouſe Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 21ſt November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

That LARGE GARDEN, being near two acres, and DWELLING-HOUSE, poſſeſſed by Robert Haddon gardner, conſiſting of four apartments, called Hermit St Tormits, with 11 other Dwelling-houſes thereto adjoining, lying on the eaſt ſide, and bounded by the great road leading from Edinburgh to Dalkeith.

The Garden is well ſtocked with fruit trees; the preſent tack of it expires at Martinmas 1783, and there is no tack on any of the other 11 houſes. Theſe ſubjects are commodiouſly ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Nicolſon's Street, and from their vicinity to Edinburgh, muſt turn out very valuable for building, having the advantage of being near quarry.

The preſent rent of the whole is about 40 l. ſterling; hold feu of Heriot's Work, for payment of 3 l. ſterling yearly.

The rental, progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale, are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh; to whom any perſon inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup, may apply.

The ſaid Robert Haddon will ſhow the premiſſes.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Stirlingſhire, And HOUSES in Glaſgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The WHOLE HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to the deceaſed ROBERT GRAHAME merchant in Glaſgow, in the following lots.

LOT I. The Lands of KELVINHEAD, comprehending the juſt and equal third part of a quarter of a town of the Eaſter Barony of Kelſyth, called the Broken Quarter; a third part of the room and lands of Nether Mailing; and fourth part of the room and lands of Over Mailing of Auchinloch, as preſently poſſeſſed by John and James Grahames, lying within the pariſh of Kilſyth, and ſheriffdome of Stirling.

Theſe lands hold feu of the York-Building Company, purchaſers of the eſtate of Kilſyth, for payment of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths ſterling yearly; are of conſiderable extent, and are ſituated upon the banks of the great Canal, about two miles eaſt from Kilſyth; the road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by way of Kilſyth, paſſing through them. The proven rent, after deducing feu-duty, ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, and teind, is 19 l. 4 s. 5 d. 5-12ths ſterling; and the upſet price, including five years purchaſe of the free teind, is 532 l. 12 s. 4 d. 6-12ths ſterling.

LOT II. The SHOP FLAT, TWO CELLARS, and GARRET ROOM of that tenement, built by the ſaid deceaſed Robert Grahame, lying upon the ſouth ſide of the Trongate, or Argyle's-ſtreet, of Glaſgow, near the head of Stockwell-ſtreet, occupied by Mr John Burn merchant. The proven rent of this lot is 20 l. ſterling, and will be ſet up at 360 l. ſterling.

LOT III. The FIRST STOREY above the ſhops of ſaid tenement, and cellar poſſeſſed by William Craig merchant, at 13 l. rent, with the ſouth room of the weſter garret; to be ſet up at 215 l.

LOT IV. The SECOND STOREY of ſaid tenement, and cellar, poſſeſſed by Mr Burn, at 13 l. rent, with the north room of the weſter garret; to be ſet up at 225 l.

LOT V. The THIRD STOREY of ſaid tenement, and cellar, poſſeſſed by Mrs Picken, at 11 l. ſterling, and eaſter garret; to be ſet up at 175 l.

LOT VI. The SECOND STOREY above the ſhops of that fore tenement, lying on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid Trongate, or Argyle's-ſtreet, of Glaſgow, on the weſt ſide of, and adjoining to, the tenement before mentioned, with the cellar and garret poſſeſſed by Mr Heron. The proven rent of this lot is 15 l. ſterling, and will be ſet up at 240 l.

LOT VII. The THIRD STOREY of ſaid tenement, with the cellar and garret, poſſeſſed by Mrs Davidſon, at 12 l. ſterling; to be ſet up at 180 l.

LOT VIII. The BACK DWELLING-HOUSE, Stable, and Hay-loft, Dung of the cloſe, and pertinents, poſſeſſed by Thomas Dalrymple and his ſubtenants, at 10 l. rent; to be ſet up at 170 l.

The conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Seſſion, and the title-deeds in the hands of Adam Bruce writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Thomas and Archibald Grahames writers in Glaſgow, application may be made for further particulars.

HOUSE and GARDEN, etc. in Cupar Fife.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of January next, 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

A neat and commodious HOUSE, fit to accommodate a genteel family, ſituated near the Weſt Port of the town of Cupar in Fife, built and finiſhed in the modern taſte a few years ago, by the late Provoſt Baxter, conſiſting of a fore and back parlour, kitchen, pantry, ſcullery, and cellars in the ground floor;—a large and elegant drawing-room, with bed-room, and bed-cloſets, &c. on the firſt floor;—three excellent bed-rooms, with three cloſets, on the ſecond floor;—with a large garret above, and room off it.

The houſe is perfectly free from ſmoke, is very dry and warm, having a ſouth aſpect, with new windows, was all lathed and plaiſtered in the inſide over the walls before it was finiſhed with paper, and lies diſcontiguous to any other houſe.

There is a parterre with flowering ſhrubry before the houſe; and behind it is a large court, with good ſtable, coach-houſe, large hay-loft, brew-houſe, cow-houſe, and pump-well of good water, and many other conveniencies, communicating with good kitchen-gardens and pleaſure-ground, &c. having high walls, covered with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, and at their full perfection for bearing; and at the top of the upper garden is an elegant temple, which commands an extenſive and pleaſant view of the whole adjacent country.

There is a back road and gate, by which any carriage may go to or from the country, without touching the town.

The houſe may be ſeen every forenoon.

There is a copy of the articles of roup, with the inventary of the title-deeds, in the hands of Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar; and the articles themſelves and progreſs are in the hands of James Kettle writer in Edinburgh, both of whom will inform as to other particulars, and have powers to conclude a private bargain any time before the ſale.

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